



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

total quantity exported was only 2,964,358 barrels, most of which was Portland cement, valued at \$4,270,666, compared with 4,215,232 barrels, valued at \$6,160,341, in 1912.

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE gift of \$400,000 to the Yale Medical School, recently announced, is from members of the Lauder family, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Greenwich, Conn., to be known as the Anna M. R. Lauder Fund, in memory of the late Mrs. George Lauder. The chair of public health is to be endowed from the gift.

MR. RICHARD BEATTY MELLON, of Pittsburgh, has endowed a fellowship in internal medicine in the school of medicine, University of Pittsburgh. The fellow will be a resident of a Pittsburgh hospital and will work directly under the professor of medicine, Dr. James D. Heard. In addition, Mr. Mellon has provided funds for the purchase and maintenance of an electro-cardiograph apparatus.

OUTLINES of a graduate course in aeronautical engineering leading to the master of arts degree have been issued by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The aerodynamical laboratory on the new site has already been described. It contains a wind tunnel of sixteen square feet section which can be furnished with currents up to nearly forty miles an hour. Special forms of apparatus have been provided including an aerodynamic balance, a duplicate of that in the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, England. A full battery of other needed instruments of precision has been installed in the laboratory. The courses will be under the general direction of Professor Cecil H. Peabody, head of the department of naval architecture and marine engineering, and will be conducted by Assistant Naval Constructor, Jerome C. Hunsaker, U. S. N., who is detailed for the service by the secretary of the navy. Courses in dynamics of rigid bodies and theoretical fluid dynamics will be given by Professor E. B. Wilson, Ph.D., professor of mathematics; in explosion motors by Joseph C. Riley, S.B., associate professor of heat engineering; while

special lecturers will deliver courses in wireless telegraphy and meteorology.

New appointments and promotions in the Johns Hopkins University are as follows: In the Philosophical Faculty—Alexander G. Christie, M.E., associate professor of mechanical Engineering; Joseph C. W. Frazer, Ph.D., now associate, to be associate professor of chemistry; E. Emmet Reid, Ph.D., associate professor of organic chemistry; William B. Rouwenhoven, Dr.-Ing., instructor in electrical engineering; Walter F. Shenton, Ph.D., instructor in mathematics; Frank A. Ferguson, A.B., assistant in physics. In the Medical Faculty, in addition to the appointment of Theodore C. Janeway, M.D., professor of medicine, Herman O. Mosenthal, M.D., associate professor of medicine, Leonard G. Rowntree, M.D., now associate professor of experimental therapeutics, to be associate professor of medicine, Edwards A. Park, M.D., now associate, to be associate professor of pediatrics, Charles M. Campbell, M.D., now associate, to be associate professor of psychiatry, Hans Lieb, M.D., lecturer in pharmacology, Eli K. Marshall, Jr., Ph.D., now associate in physiological chemistry, to be associate in pharmacology, Benjamin B. Turner, Ph.D., now assistant, to be associate in pharmacology, George J. Heuber, M.D., now assistant, to be associate in surgery, Karl M. Wilson, M.D., now instructor, to be associate in clinical obstetrics, Roy D. McClure, M.D., now assistant, to be instructor in surgery, David M. Davis, M.D., now assistant in pathology, to be instructor in urology.

IN the department of anatomy, school of medicine, University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Ralph Edward Sheldon, associate professor of anatomy, for the last three years in charge of the department, has been made professor of anatomy and head of the department. Dr. Davenport Hooker, instructor in anatomy, Yale Medical School, has been appointed assistant professor of histology and neurology.

DR. WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, assistant professor of botany at Vassar College, has resigned this position to accept that of dean of

the Women's Affiliated Colleges of Delaware, at Newark, Delaware.

ALBERT G. HOGAN, Ph.D. (Yale), has been appointed assistant in animal nutrition at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station, Manhattan, Kansas.

At the University of Indiana Dr. Kenneth P. Williams has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor of mathematics.

MISS SUSAN ROSE BENEDICT, Ph.D. (Michigan), has been made associate professor of mathematics at Smith College.

#### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

##### TYPES OF BIRD GENERA LIMNOTHLYPIS NEW GENUS

SOME years ago in discussing the fixing of types for the genera of North American Birds the writer called attention in these columns to the fact that certain names would have to be changed if the principal of "type by subsequent designation" adopted by the International Zoological Congress were adopted. This view was opposed by Dr. J. A. Allen on the ground that in his interpretation of the Code a subsequent designation was not valid if the species designated was already the type of another genus. The point raised was one of such importance that it was placed before the International Commission for an opinion and this has just been rendered and the writer's stand has been endorsed. As the matter is one upon which many systematic workers have been in doubt, it seems desirable to call special attention to the decision.

Incidentally one genus of North American birds is left without a name by the operation of this ruling.

*Helinaia* Audubon, 1839, contained originally two species, the worm-eating warbler *H. vermivora* (Gm.) and Swainson's warbler, *H. swainsonii* (Aud.). The name has been used universally for the latter but the first designation of a type by Gray fixed it upon the former, and in spite of the fact that this was already the type of *Helmitheros* it thereby becomes the type of *Helinaia*, the latter name being thus a synonym of *Helmitheros* Rafinesque. As no other generic name is available

for Swainson's warbler I would propose *Limnothlypis*<sup>1</sup> with *Sylvia swainsonii* Audubon as its type.

WITMER STONE  
ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES,  
PHILADELPHIA

#### MUTATION

IN a recent number of SCIENCE Professor Edward C. Jeffrey<sup>1</sup> raises objections to the concept mutation upon the ground that the phenomena in *Oenothera lamarckiana*, which de Vries described as mutation, are not mutation, this species being, as Bateson long ago suggested, a hybrid form. There seems to be about as much cogency in this argument as there would be in the claim that metagenesis is not a true concept because in *Salpa*, the form in which de Chamisso<sup>2</sup> first discovered it, it does not exist.<sup>3</sup>

The distinction between heritable variations (mutations, stable variations, "discontinuous"<sup>4</sup> variations) and non-heritable variations (fluctuating, unstable, "continuous"<sup>4</sup> variations) seems to be clearly established experimentally, and the interpretation of the former as germinal and the latter as somatic in origin, seems to have much in its favor.

Is not Professor Jeffrey's objection somewhat in the nature of a quibble?

MAYNARD M. METCALF

##### A NEW LOCALITY AND HORIZON FOR PENNSYLVANIAN VERTEBRATES

FINDS of Pennsylvania vertebrates are always interesting and important and are doubly

<sup>1</sup> λιμνη a marshy lake and θλυπις an ancient bird name.

<sup>2</sup> "The Mutation Myth," SCIENCE, XXXIX., No. 1005, April 3, 1914.

<sup>3</sup> A de Chamisso, "De animalibus quibusdam e classe Vermium linneana in circumnavigatione terrae," etc. Fasciculus primus, De Salpa. Berolini, 1891.

<sup>4</sup> W. K. Brooks, "Chamisso and the Discovery of Alternation of Generations," Zool. Anzeiger, Jahrg. 5, 1882.

<sup>5</sup> A poor term, for their heredity, not their degree of divergence from the parent stock, is the salient point.